

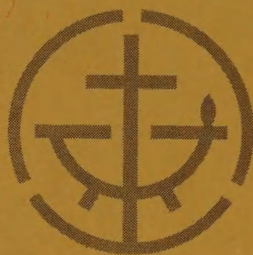
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# Lutheran Doctrine

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AN EXPLANATION

—OF—

Luther's Small Catechism

—BY—

WALTHER EICKMANN, PH. D., 1872—

Lutheran Pastor.



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Dedicated to the Memory  
Of his Beloved Father  
in Grateful Remembrance  
By the Author.

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# PREFACE.

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A good book commends itself and needs no long foreword. Many consider this new explanation of Luther's Catechism a good book; so does the writer who asks for it your benevolent examination and careful study.

THE AUTHOR.

West New York, N. J.

April 1927.





# D. Martin Luther's Small Catechism

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## P A R T I.

### The Ten Commandments.

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#### THE FIRST COMMANDMENT.

**I AM the Lord thy God.**

**Thou shalt have no other gods before me.**

*What is meant by this Commandment?*

We should fear, love, and trust in God above all things.

#### THE SECOND COMMANDMENT.

**Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.**

*What is meant by this Commandment?*

We should so fear and love God, as not to curse, swear, conjure, lie or deceive, by His name; but call upon Him in every time of need, and worship Him with prayer, praise, and thanksgiving.

#### THE THIRD COMMANDMENT.

**Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.**

*What is meant by this Commandment?*

We should so fear and love God, as not to despise His Word and the preaching of the Gospel, but deem it holy, and willingly hear and learn it.

## THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT.

Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

*What is meant by this Commandment?*

We should so fear and love God, as not to despise nor displease our parents and superiors; but honor, serve, obey, love and esteem them.

## THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.

Thou shalt not kill.

*What is meant by this Commandment?*

We should so fear and love God, as not to do our neighbor any bodily harm or injury, but rather assist and comfort him in danger and want.

## THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT.

Thou shalt not commit adultery.

*What is meant by this Commandment?*

We should so fear and love God, as to be chaste and pure in our words and deeds, each one also loving and honoring his wife or her husband.

## THE SEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

Thou shalt not steal.

*What is meant by this Commandment?*

We should so fear and love God, as not to rob our neighbor of his money or property, nor bring it into our possession by unfair dealing or fraudulent means, but rather assist him to improve and protect it.

## THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT.

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

*What is meant by this Commandment?*

We should so fear and love God, as not deceitfully to belie, betray, slander, nor raise injurious reports against our neighbor, but apologize for him, speak well of him, and put the most charitable construction on all his actions.

## THE NINTH COMMANDMENT.

**Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house.**

*What is meant by this Commandment?*

We should so fear and love God, as not to desire by craftiness to gain possession of our neighbor's inheritance or home, or to obtain it under the pretext of a legal right, but be ready to assist and serve him in the preservation of his own.

## THE TENTH COMMANDMENT.

**Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.**

*What is meant by this Commandment?*

We should so fear and love God, as not to alienate our neighbor's wife from him, entice away his servants, nor let loose his cattle, but use our endeavors that they may remain and discharge their duty to him.

*What does God declare concerning all these Commandments?*

He says:

**I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me: and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.**

*What is meant by this declaration?*

God threatens to punish all those who transgress these commandments. We should, therefore, dread His displeasure, and not act contrarily to these commandments. But He promises grace and every blessing to all who keep them. We should, therefore, love and trust in Him, and cheerfully do what He has commanded us.

## PART II.

### The Creed.

#### THE FIRST ARTICLE OF CREATION.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth.

*What is meant by this Article?*

I believe that God has created me and all that exists; that He has given and still preserves to me my body and soul with all my limbs and senses, my reason and all the faculties of my mind, together with my raiment, food, home and family, and all my property;

that He daily provides me abundantly with all the necessities of life, — protects me from all danger, and preserves me and guards me against all evil;

all which He does out of pure, paternal, and divine goodness and mercy, without any merit or worthiness in me;

for all which I am in duty bound to thank, praise, serve, and obey Him. This is most certainly true!

#### THE SECOND ARTICLE OF REDEMPTION.

And in Jesus Christ His only Son, our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary; suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried; He descended into hell; the third day He rose again from the dead; He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

*What is meant by this Article?*

I believe that Jesus Christ, true God, begotten of the Father from eternity, and also true man, born of the Virgin Mary, is my Lord;

who has redeemed me, a lost and condemned creature, secured and delivered me from all sins, from death, and from the power of the devil,

not with silver and gold, but with His holy and precious blood, and with His innocent sufferings and death;

in order that I might be His, live under Him in His kingdom, and serve Him in everlasting righteousness, innocence, and blessedness; — even as He is risen from the dead, and lives and reigns to all eternity.

This is most certainly true!

## THE THIRD ARTICLE OF SANCTIFICATION.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy Christian Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen.

*What is meant by this Article?*

I believe 'that I cannot by my own reason or strength believe in Jesus Christ my Lord, or come to Him; — but the Holy Ghost has called me through the gospel, enlightened me by His gifts, and sanctified and preserved me in the true faith; in like manner as He calls, gathers, enlightens, and sanctifies the whole Christian Church on earth, and preserves it in union with Jesus Christ in the true faith;

in which Christian Church He daily forgives abundantly all my sins, and the sins of all believers, — and will raise up me and all the dead at 'the last day, and will grant everlasting life to me and to all who believe in Christ.

This is most certainly true!

## PART III.

### The Lord's Prayer.

#### THE INTRODUCTION.

Our Father who art in heaven.

*What is meant by this Introduction?*

God would thereby affectionately encourage us to believe that He is truly our Father and that we are His children indeed, so that we may call upon Him with all cheerfulness and confidence, even as beloved children entreat their affectionate parent.

#### THE FIRST PETITION.

Hallowed by Thy name.

*What is meant by this Petition?*

The name of God is indeed holy in itself; but we pray in this petition that it may be hallowed also by us.

*How is this effected?*

When the Word of God is taught in its truth and purity, and we as the children of God, lead holy lives in accordance with it.

To this may our blessed Father in heaven help us!

But whoever teaches and lives otherwise than as God's Word prescribes, profanes the name of God among us.

From this preserve us, Heavenly Father!

## THE SECOND PETITION.

**Thy kingdom come.**

*What is meant by this Petition?*

The kingdom of God comes indeed of itself without our prayer; but we pray in this petition that it may come unto us also.

*When is this effected?*

When our heavenly Father gives us His Holy Spirit, so that by His grace we believe His Holy Word, and live a godly life here on earth, and in heaven forever.

## THE THIRD PETITION.

**Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven.**

*What is meant by this Petition?*

The good and gracious will of God is done indeed without our prayer; but we pray in this petition that it may be done by us also.

*When is this effected?*

When God frustrates and brings to naught every evil counsel and purpose, which would hinder us from hallowing the name of God, and prevent His kingdom from coming to us, — such as the will of the devil, of the world, and of our own flesh;

and when He strengthens us, and keeps us steadfast in His Word and in the faith, even unto our end. — This is His gracious and good will.

## THE FOURTH PETITION.

**Give us this day our daily bread.**

*What is meant by this Petition?*

God gives indeed without our prayer, even to the wicked also their daily bread; but we pray in this petition that He would make us sensible of His benefits, and enable us to receive our daily bread with thanksgiving.

*What is implied in the words "our daily bread"?*

All things that pertain to the wants and the support of this present life; such as food, raiment, money, goods, house and land, and other property; — a believing spouse and good children; trustworthy servants and faithful magistrates; — favorable seasons, peace and health; education and honor; true friends, good neighbors, and the like.

## THE FIFTH PETITION.

**And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us.**

*What is meant by this Petition?*

We pray in this petition, that our heavenly Father would not regard our sins, nor deny us our requests on account of them;—for we are not worthy of anything for which we pray, and have not merited it;

but that He would grant us all things through grace, although we daily commit much sin, and deserve chastisement alone.—We would therefore, on our part, both heartily forgive, and also readily do good to those who may injure or offend us.

## THE SIXTH PETITION.

**And lead us not into temptation.**

*What is meant by this Petition?*

God indeed tempts no one to sin; but we pray in this petition that God would so guard and preserve us, — that the devil, the world, and our own flesh, may not deceive us, nor lead us into error and unbelief, despair, and other great and shameful sins;

and that, though we may be thus tempted, we may nevertheless finally prevail and gain the victory.

## THE SEVENTH PETITION.

**But deliver us from evil.**

*What is meant by this Petition?*

We pray in this petition, as in a summary, that our heavenly Father would deliver us from all manner of evil, whether it affect the body or soul, property or character;

and, at last, when the hour of death shall arrive, grant us a happy end, and graciously take us from this world of sorrow to Himself in heaven.

## THE CONCLUSION.

**For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever, Amen.**

*What is meant by the word "Amen"?*

That we should be assured that such petitions are acceptable to our heavenly Father, and are heard by Him;—for He Himself has commanded us to pray in this manner, and has promised that He will hear us.

Amen, Amen, that is: Yea, yea, it shall be so.

## PART IV.

### THE SACRAMENT OF HOLY BAPTISM.

#### *I. What is Baptism?*

Baptism is not simply water, but is the water comprehended in God's command, and connected with God's Word.

#### *What is that word of God?*

It is that which our Lord Jesus Christ spake, as it is recorded in the last chapter of Matthew, verse 19:

**"Go ye, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."**

#### *II. What gifts or benefits does Baptism confer?*

It worketh forgiveness of sins, delivers from death and the devil, and confers everlasting salvation on all who believe, as the Word and promise of God declare.

#### *What are such words and promises of God?*

Those which our Lord Jesus Christ spake, as they are recorded in the last chapter of Mark, verse 16:

**"He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."**

#### *III. How can water produce such great effects?*

It is not the water indeed, that produces these effects, but the Word of God which accompanies and is connected with the water,—and our faith, which relies on the Word of God connected with the water.

For the water without the Word of God, is simply water and no baptism. But when connected with the Word of God, it is a baptism, that is, a gracious water of life and a "washing of regeneration" in the Holy Ghost;

as St. Paul says to Titus, in the third chapter, verses 5—8:

**"According to His mercy He saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost; which He shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ, our Savior;**

**that being justified by His grace, we should be made heirs according to the hope of eternal life. This is a faithful saying."**

*IV. What does such baptizing with water signify?*

It signifies that the old Adam in us is to be drowned and destroyed by daily sorrow and repentance, together with all sins and evil lusts;

and that again the new man should daily come forth and rise, that shall live in the presence of God in righteousness and purity forever.

*Where is it so written?*

St. Paul, in the Epistle to the Romans, chapter 6, verse 4, says:

“We are buried with Christ by baptism into death; that like as He was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life.”

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PART V.

THE SACRAMENT OF THE ALTAR OR THE LORD'S SUPPER.

*I. What is the Sacrament of the Altar?*

It is the true body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ under the bread and wine, given unto us Christians to eat and to drink, as it was instituted by Christ Himself.

*Where is it so written?*

The holy Evangelists, Matthew, Mark and Luke, — together with St. Paul, write thus:

“Our Lord Jesus Christ, the same night in which He was betrayed, took bread: and when He had given thanks, He brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said: Take, eat; this is My body, which is given for you: — this do, in remembrance of Me.”

“After the same manner also He took the cup, when He had supped, gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it: this cup is the New Testament in My blood, which is shed for you, for the remission of sins: this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of Me.”

## *II. What benefits are derived from such eating and drinking?*

They are pointed out in these words: "Given and shed for you, for the remission of sins." — Namely, through these words, the remission of sins, life and salvation are granted unto us in the Sacrament. For where there is remission of sins, there are also life and salvation.

## *III. How can the bodily eating and drinking produce such great effects?*

The eating and the drinking, indeed, do not produce them, but the words which stand here, namely: "Given and shed for you, for the remission of sins." — These words are, besides the bodily eating and drinking, the chief things in the Sacrament; and he who believes these words, has that which they declare and set forth, namely, the remission of sins.

## *IV. Who is it, then, that receives this Sacrament worthily?*

Fasting and bodily preparation are indeed a good external discipline; but he is truly worthy and well prepared, who believes these words: "Given and shed for you, for the remission of sins."

But he who does not believe these words, or who doubts, is unworthy and unfit; for the words: "*For you*", require truly believing hearts.

## APPENDIX I.

### CONFESSION.

*What is confession?*

Confession consists of two parts: the one is, that we confess our sins; the other, that we receive absolution or forgiveness through the pastor as of God himself, in no wise doubting, but firmly believing, that our sins are thus forgiven before God in Heaven.

*What sins ought we to confess?*

In the presence of God we should acknowledge ourselves guilty of all manner of sins, even of those which we do not ourselves perceive; as we do in the Lord's Prayer. But in the presence of the Pastor we should confess those sins alone of which we have knowledge, and which we feel in our hearts.

*Which are these?*

Here reflect on your condition according to the Ten Commandments, namely: Whether you are a father or mother, a son or daughter, a master or mistress, a manservant or maid-servant — whether you have been disobedient, unfaithful, slothful — whether you have injured any one by words or actions — whether you have stolen, or wasted aught, or done other evil.

### The Office of the Keys.

*What is the office of the keys?*

The office of the keys is the peculiar church power which Christ has given to His Church on earth, to forgive the sins of penitent sinners unto them, but to retain the sins of the impenitent, as long as they do not repent.

*Where is this written?*

Thus writes the holy Evangelist John, chapter twentieth: The Lord Jesus breathed on His disciples, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost: whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained.

*What do you believe according to these words?*

I believe that when the called ministers of Christ deal with us by His divine command, especially when they exclude manifest and impenitent sinners from the Christian congregation, and, again, when they absolve those who repent of their sins and are willing to amend, this is as valid and certain, in heaven also, as if Christ, our dear Lord, dealt with us Himself,

## APPENDIX II.

### MORNING PRAYER.

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

I give thanks unto Thee, heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ thy dear Son, that Thou hast protected me through the night from all danger and harm; and I beseech Thee to preserve and keep me, this day also, from all sin and evil; that in all my thoughts, words and deeds, I may serve and please Thee. Into Thy hands I command my body and soul, and all that is mine. Let Thy holy angel have charge concerning me, that the wicked one have no power over me. Amen.

### EVENING PRAYER.

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

I give thanks unto Thee, heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ Thy dear Son, that Thou hast this day so graciously protected me, and I beseech Thee to forgive me all my sins, and the wrong which I have done, and by Thy great mercy defend me from all the perils and dangers of this night. Into Thy hands I commend my body and soul and all that is mine. Let Thy holy angel have charge concerning me, that the wicked one have no power over me. Amen.

### BLESSING AT TABLE.

The eyes of all wait upon Thee, O Lord: and Thou givest them their meat in due season. Thou openest Thine hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing.

O Lord God; heavenly Father, bless unto us these Thy gifts, which of Thy tender kindness Thou hast bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

### THANKSGIVING AT TABLE.

O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; for His mercy endureth for ever. He giveth food to all flesh; He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry. He delighteth not in the strength of the horse; He taketh not pleasure in the legs of a man. The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear Him; in those that hope in His mercy.

We give thanks to Thee, O God our Father, for all Thy benefits, through Jesus Christ our Lord, who with Thee liveth and reigneth, for ever and ever. Amen.

## LESSON 1.

**The Bible is the Word of God.**

1. What is the chief aim of a Christian? 1. The **Chief Aim** of a **Christian** is to inherit eternal life and salvation.
2. Which Book shows us the way of salvation? 2. The **Bible** or the **Holy Scriptures** shows us the way of salvation.
3. What does the word Bible mean? 3. The word **Bible** means "**Book**" that is the best book.
4. Why is the Bible the best book? 4. The **Bible** is the best book because it is the **Word of God**.
5. Why is the Bible the Word of God? 5. The Bible is the Word of God because the **Holy Spirit** taught the **writers** what to write (Inspiration).
6. What are the Holy Scriptures for us? 6. The Holy Scriptures, as the unerring Word of God, are the only rule and standard of our Christian faith and life.
7. How many parts has the Bible? 7. The Bible has **two parts**: The **Old Testament** (covenant or agreement) written before, and the **New Testament** written after the Birth of Christ.
8. What do we find in the Old Testament? 8. In the **Old Testament** we find the **Law** and the **Prophets**: the revelation of God's will and His promise of a coming Savior.
9. What do we find in the New Testament? 9. In the **New Testament** we find the **Gospel**, which means the joyful message (glad tidings) that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners.
10. Who is the center of the whole Bible? 10. Jesus Christ, our Savior, is the center of the whole Bible, for the Old and New Testament treat of Him.

Luke 11:28. Blessed are they that hear the Word of God and keep it. Verses: 2,3.\*

The One Thing Needful, Luke 10:38-42. The Bereans searched the Scriptures daily, Acts 17:10-12.

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\* For additional Bible Verses see pages 41-47.

## LESSON 2.

**The Books of the Bible and the Catechism.**

1. How many books are in the Bible?      1. The Bible contains 66 books, 39 in the Old, and 27 in the New Testament.
2. In what order are the Books of the Bible arranged?      2. The Books of both Testaments are arranged in this order: **historical, doctrinal, and prophetic books.** (Bible History, Bible Teachings, Bible Promises.)
3. In what languages was the Bible written?      3. The Old Testament was written in Hebrew, the New Testament in Greek.
4. Who translated the Bible into German.      4. **Dr. Martin Luther translated the Bible into German.** His New Testament was printed in 1522, the whole Bible in 1534.
5. Who translated the Bible into English?      5. **William Tyndale translated the Bible into English** at the time of the Reformation.
6. What English Bible is appointed to be read in the churches?      6. The English Bible "appointed to be read in the churches" is the Authorized Version, or King James' Version of 1611.
7. What book did Luther write for the children?      7. **Luther wrote the Small Catechism** for the instruction of the children. (1529.)
8. What kind of a book is a catechism?      8. A catechism is a book of instruction in questions and answers.
9. What does the Catechism contain?      9. The Catechism contains the Chief Doctrines of the Bible.
10. What are the Five Principal Parts of the Catechism?      10. The **Five Principal Parts** of the Catechism are: 1. **The Ten Commandments;** 2. **The Creed;** 3. **The Lord's Prayer;** 4. **Holy Baptism;** 5. **The Lord's Supper.**

John 5:39. Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me. Verses: 3,4,30.

The Child Jesus in the Temple hearing the doctors, asking them questions, and giving answers, Luke 2:41-52. Timothy knew the Scriptures from Childhood, 2. Timothy 3:15-17.

## LESSON 3.

## The Worship of the True God.

1. Of what does the First Part of the Catechism treat?

1. *The First Part of the Catechism* treats of the **Ten Commandments** or the **Law** given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai.

2. What is a Commandment?

2. **A Commandment** is a **Divine Law** in which the Lord our God tells us what to do and what not to do. (Command and Prohibition.)

3. Of what do the Ten Commandments treat?

3. The first **three** Commandments treat of **our love to God**, the other **seven** of **our love to our neighbor**.

4. What does the First Commandment forbid?

4. **The First Commandment** forbids the **worship of false gods** (Open and Secret Idolatry); for we should worship the Lord alone: Jehovah ('the Eternal One'), the Only True God.

5. How should we worship the True God?

5. We should fear, love and trust in God above all things.

6. When do I fear God above all things?

6. I **fear God** above all things when I, His child, dread to transgress His will.

7. When do I love God above all things?

7. I **love God** above all things when I give my heart to Him and delight in Him above anything else.

8. When do I trust in God above all things?

8. I **trust in God** above all things when I rely on His love and help at all times and in all trouble.

9. Who commits Open Idolatry?

9. Heathen commit **Open Idolatry** by praying to false gods and idols; Catholics when worshipping the Virgin Mary, angels, saints and images.

10. When do we commit Secret Idolatry?

10. We commit **Secret Idolatry** when we fear, love and trust in ourselves, other people or earthly things more than God.

. Psalm 37:5. Commit thy way unto the Lord, trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass. Verses: 5,6.

The Giving of the Law, Exodus 19 and 20. Worshipping the Golden Calf, Exodus 32:1-6.

## LESSON 4.

**The Right Use of God's Holy Name.**

1. What does the Second Commandment forbid?

1. **The Second Commandment forbids the careless and the wrong use of God's Holy Name;** for we should keep His Name holy and use it rightly.

2. When do we use God's Name rightly?

2. We use God's Name rightly when we call upon Him in every time of need and worship Him with prayer, praise and thanksgiving.

3. When do we use God's Name wrongly?

3. We use God's Name wrongly when we take it in vain (unnecessarily), or when we curse, swear, conjure, lie and deceive by His Name.

4. What is cursing?

4. In **cursing** we call on God to bring evil upon ourselves or others.

5. What is swearing?

5. In **swearing** we call on God as a witness and judge for the truth of a statement or promise.

6. When only are we permitted to swear?

6. We are permitted to swear only when the oath is demanded by the authorities. (Oath of Witness, Allegiance and Office.)

7. What kind of swearing is sinful?

7. False swearing, or perjury, and needless swearing are sinful.

8. What does it mean to conjure?

8. To **conjure** means to try to do supernatural things, as in superstition, fortune-telling, witchcraft, astrology, Spiritualism and Christian Science.

9. What people lie or deceive by God's Name?

9. Hypocrites **lie and deceive** by God's Name when they have God's Name on their lips but not in their hearts.

10. What does the Second Commandment threaten?

10. The Second Commandment threatens: the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.

Psalm 50:15. Call upon me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. Verses: 7.8.40.70.

The Jews curse themselves and their children, Matthew 27:25. Christ's Oath before the High Priest, Matthew 26:63.64. Herod swears carelessly, Matthew 14:6-11. Peter swears falsely, Matthew 26:72-74. Saul and the Witch at Endor, 1. Samuel 28.

## LESSON 5.

**The Lord's Day: a Day of Rest and Worship.**

1. What does the Third Commandment tell us to do?  
1. The Third Commandment tells us **to keep God's Day holy**; therefore we should not despise His Word and the preaching of the Gospel.
2. What day was observed in the Old Testament?  
2. In the Old Testament the **Seventh Day** was observed as the **Sabbath** (day of rest) **of the Lord**, for God rested on that day from His work of Creation.
3. What day do we Christians observe?  
3. We Christians observe **Sunday** as the **Lord's Day** in memory of Christ's resurrection. (Error of Adventists.)
4. What other days do we celebrate?  
4. We also celebrate the **Festivals of the Church Year** in memory of the principal events in our Savior's life.
5. How is the Lord's Day often profaned?  
5. The Lord's Day is often profaned by worldly labors and sinful pleasures.
6. What works are permitted on Sunday?  
6. **Works of necessity and mercy**, and quiet recreations are permitted on Sunday.
7. How do we keep the Lord's Day holy?  
7. We keep the Lord's Day holy by attending Public Worship at church, and by reading God's Word and devotional books at home.
8. What are the main parts of public worship?  
8. The main parts of public worship are: the Hymns, the Liturgy, the Sermon, the General Prayer, and Holy Communion.
9. Are Sunday and the Holidays the only holy days?  
9. To a Christian all days are holy, and we should daily serve God in Family Worship and Private Devotion.
10. When do we despise God's Word and the preaching of the Gospel?  
10. We despise God's Word and the preaching of the Gospel, when we stay away from church unnecessarily, and neglect Bible Reading and Prayer at home.

Psalm 26:8. Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thine honor dwelleth. Verses: 9.10.3.4.66.

Jesus preacheth at Nazareth, Luke 4:16-30. Mary sat at Jesus' feet, and heard His word, Luke 10:38-42. The Lord opened the heart of Lydia, Acts 16:14-15.

## LESSON 6.

**Children! Love your Parents.**

1. What does the Fourth Commandment tell us to do?

2. Why should we honor our parents?

3. How do we prove our gratitude for our parents' love?

4. When do we honor our parents?

5. When do we serve our parents?

6. When do we obey our parents?

7. When do we love and esteem our parents?

8. When do we despise our parents?

9. When do we displease our parents?

10. Whom does Luther include in the Fourth Commandment?

11. What does God promise to pious and obedient children?

1. **The Fourth Commandment tells us to honor our parents**, and not to despise nor displease them.

2. We should honor our **parents** because they are **God's representatives** and **our greatest benefactors**.

3. We prove our gratitude for our parents' love when we honor, serve, obey, love and esteem them.

4. We **honor our parents** when we show them due respect.

5. We **serve our parents** when we help them in every possible way.

6. We **obey our parents** when we cheerfully do what they tell us (except it be sinful).

7. We **love and esteem our parents** when we regard them as a precious gift of God and constantly try to please them.

8. We **despise our parents** when we are ashamed of them or speak disrespectfully of or to them.

9. We **displease our parents** by disobedience and evil conduct.

10. Luther includes in the Fourth Commandment our superiors in home, church, and state. (Older Persons, Guardians, Pastors, Teachers, Officials, etc.).

11. God promises to pious and obedient children: a long life and well-being.

Colossians 3:20. Children obey your parents in all things: for this is well pleasing to the Lord. Verses: 11,12.

Jesus was subject to His parents, Luke 2:51. Joseph honored his father Jacob, Genesis 47:5-12. Absalom rebelled against his father David, 2. Samuel 15 to 18.

LESSON 7.

Human Life is Sacred.

1. What does the Fifth Commandment forbid?
  1. **The Fifth Commandment forbids to take or shorten our neighbor's or our own life, we should rather try to preserve it.**
2. Who is our neighbor?
  2. Every one of our fellow-men, be he friend or enemy, is our neighbor and brother; for we all have one Father.
3. When do we preserve our neighbor's life?
  3. We preserve our neighbor's life when we assist and comfort him in danger and want.
4. Who needs our help especially?
  4. The Poor, Orphans, Widows and Aged need our help especially. (Works and Institutions of Mercy.)
5. How do we preserve our own life?
  5. We preserve our own life by caring for the health of our body and soul.
6. Why does God forbid murder?
  6. **God forbids murder because human life is sacred:** It is God's gift and He alone has the right to take it away.
7. How is murder punished?
  7. Murder is punished by the authorities with death (Capital Punishment).
8. When do we shorten our neighbor's life?
  8. We shorten our neighbor's life by doing him bodily harm or injury, or causing him worry and grief.
9. What sins lead to murder?
  9. Greed, envy, revenge, anger and hatred lead to murder. (Hatred is Secret Murder.)
10. Why is suicide a great sin?
  10. **Suicide is a great sin** because the suicide does not fear, love and trust in God, and finds no time for repentance.

1. John 3:15. Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer: and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him. Verses: 13.14.18.53.

Cain kills his brother Abel, Genesis 4:1-16. Judas commits suicide, Matthew 27:3-5. Herod slays the children of Bethlehem, Matthew 2:16-18. The Good Samaritan shows mercy, Luke 10:30-37.

## LESSON 8.

**The Sacredness of Marriage.**

1. What does God teach us in the Sixth Commandment?

2. What is marriage?

3. What does Christ say about marriage?

4. Who instituted marriage?

5. How is marriage to be entered into?

6. Who is to perform the marriage?

7. When will married people truly keep the Sixth Commandment?

8. What does the Sixth Commandment require of all, whether married or single?

9. When do we live chaste and pure?

10. What must we ask of God so as to live a pure life?

1. **God teaches us in the Sixth Commandment the Sacredness of Marriage, demanding a chaste and pure life.**

2. **Marriage is a holy union of one man and one woman until separated by death.**

3. **Christ says of marriage: "What God has joined together let no man put asunder." Matthew 19:6. (Evil of Divorce and Mixed Marriages.)**

4. **God Himself instituted marriage in Paradise.**

5. **Marriage is to be entered into in the fear of God and with His blessing. (Parental Consent.)**

6. **The pastor, as the minister of God, should perform the marriage.**

7. **Married people will truly keep the Sixth Commandment when each one loves and honors his wife or her husband.**

8. **The Sixth Commandment requires all, whether married or single, to be chaste and pure in words and deeds.**

9. **We live chaste and pure by avoiding impure words, doubtful jokes, evil songs, indecent books, immoral pictures, bad company and all vices.**

10. **In order to live a pure life we must ask God for a pure heart.**

Matthew 5:8. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God. Verses: 15.16.24.25.

The Institution of Marriage, Genesis 2:25. Jesus at the Marriage at Cana, John 2:1-11. Herod and Herodias, Matthew 14:1-12.

## LESSON 9.

### Property and Honesty.

1. What does the Seventh Commandment forbid?

2. What is theft?

3. Who is also guilty of theft?

4. What is robbery?

5. What is fraud or dishonesty?

6. How do we acquire money and property honestly?

7. When do we use our money and property conscientiously?

8. How has God distributed His gifts?

9. For what purposes should we use God's gifts?

10. How should we assist our neighbor?

1. **The Seventh Commandment forbids all stealing:** theft, robbery and fraud; for we should acquire our money or property honestly and use it conscientiously.

2. **Theft** is taking our neighbor's money and property secretly.

3. He who buys or hides stolen goods is also guilty of theft.

4. **Robbery** is taking our neighbor's money or property openly and by force.

5. **Fraud** is to obtain our neighbor's money or property by unfair dealing or fraudulent (dishonest) means: that is by taking more or giving less than is right, be it money, goods, labor or wages.

6. We acquire money and property honestly by diligent labor and wise economy, as also by inheritance or gift.

7. We use our money and property conscientiously when, as God's stewards, we use His gifts according to His will.

8. God in His wisdom has distributed His gifts unequally, and has made rich and poor.

9. We should use God's gifts for our own support, for the poor, and for the extension of His kingdom.

10. We should assist our neighbor to improve and protect his money and property.

Hebrews 13:16. To do good and to communicate forget not: for with such sacrifices God is well pleased. Verses: 17,18.

Achan stole, Joshua 7:19-21. Ananias and Sapphira withheld money, Acts 5. The Good Samaritan, Luke 10:30-37. The Unjust Steward, Luke 16:1-7. Dorcas was full of good works, Acts 9:36-41.

## LESSON 10.

**The Value of a Good Name.**

1. What does the Eighth Commandment forbid?

2. How do we guard our own good name?

3. How do we protect our neighbor's good name?

4. How do we apologize for our neighbor.

5. When do we speak well of our neighbor?

6. When do we put the most charitable construction on all his actions?

7. When do we bear false witness against our neighbor?

8. When do we deceitfully belie our neighbor?

9. When do we betray our neighbor?

10. When do we slander or raise injurious reports against our neighbor?

1. **The Eighth Commandment forbids false witness (testimony) and all lying,** and thus protects our, and our neighbor's good name.

2. We **guard our good name** by being careful of our conduct in words and deeds.

3. We protect our neighbor's good name when we apologize for him, speak well of him and put the most charitable construction on all his actions.

4. We **apologize** for our neighbor when we defend him against false accusations.

5. We **speak well** of our neighbor when we speak of his good qualities rather than of his faults.

6. We **put the most charitable construction on all his actions** when we think the best of all he does.

7. We **bear false witness** (testimony) against our neighbor, when we deceitfully belie, betray, slander or raise injurious reports against him.

8. We **belie** our neighbor deceitfully **when knowingly and intentionally we state what is not true.** (Fibs and White Lies are also sinful.)

9. We **betray** our neighbor when we reveal his secrets without good reason.

10. We **slander and raise injurious reports** against our neighbor when we speak evil of him in his absence or spread false rumors that hurt his reputation.

Ephesians 4:25. Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbor; for we are members one of another. Verses: 19,20,13.

False Witnesses against Jesus, Matthew 26:59-66; against Stephen, Acts 6:8-15. Jacob's Sons lie to him, Genesis 37:32; as he had lied to his father, Genesis 27:19. Judas' Betrayal, Matthew 26:47-50.

# LESSON 11.

## The Evil Desire.

1. What do the last two Commandments forbid?

2. What evil desire does the Ninth Commandment forbid?

3. What does the Ninth Commandment require?

4. What evil desire does the Tenth Commandment forbid?

5. What is forbidden regarding our neighbor's wife, servants and cattle?

6. When do we alienate our neighbor's wife from him?

7. When do we entice away his servants?

8. When do we let loose our neighbor's cattle?

9. What does the Tenth Commandment require?

10. Why is the transgression of the Tenth Commandment a great sin?

1. The last two Commandments forbid us to covet or to have an evil desire for what belongs to our neighbor; for we should have only holy desires in our heart.

2. The Ninth Commandment forbids the evil desire to obtain our neighbor's house by craftiness (cunning) or under the pretext (pretense) of a legal right.

3. The Ninth Commandment requires of us to help our neighbor to keep his inheritance or home.

4. The Tenth Commandment forbids the evil desire for the family and live property of our neighbor.

5. We should not alienate (estrangle) our neighbor's wife from him, entice away his servants, nor let loose his cattle.

6. We alienate our neighbor's wife from him when we create dissension and disharmony between them.

7. We entice our neighbor's servants away when we urge them to leave his service without just cause.

8. We let loose our neighbor's cattle when we lead them away secretly or forcibly.

9. The Tenth Commandment requires of us: to use our endeavors that our neighbor's wife, servants and cattle remain and discharge their duty to him.

10. The transgression of the Tenth Commandment is a great sin because the transgressor does not sin alone but leads others to sin also.

Mark 7:21. For from within, out of the heart of man, proceed evil thoughts. Verses: 21.22.23.24.25.

Ahab covets Naboth's vineyard, 1. King 21:1-16; Absalom his father's kingdom, 2. Samuel 15. Paul sends Onesimus back to his master, Philemon 10-19.

## LESSON 12.

## Punishment and Reward.

1. What does the Conclusion of the Commandments contain?

2. Whom does God threaten to punish?

3. How does God punish sin?

4. What does God promise?

5. How does God reward the good?

6. Have you kept the Ten Commandments?

7. What is the origin of all actual sin?

8. What is sin?

9. To what shall the Ten Commandments lead me?

10. What should be my endeavor when I have found forgiveness with Christ?

1. **The Conclusion of the Commandments contains a threat and a promise.**

2. God threatens to punish all those who transgress His Commandments.

3. **God punishes sin** with pangs of conscience, manifold afflictions and death in this world, and with eternal damnation in the world to come.

4. God promises grace and every blessing to all who keep His Commandments.

5. **God rewards the good** with manifold blessings in this life, and with eternal life in heaven through Christ.

6. Neither I nor any other person have kept the Ten Commandments, because the evil desire, **the Original Sin**, dwells in each human heart.

7. Original Sin is the origin of all sins in thoughts, words and deeds.

8. **Sin is the transgression of the Law:** when we commit evil (**sin of commission**), or when we omit to do good (**sin of omission**).

9. The Ten Commandments should lead me to know my sin and to seek forgiveness through faith in Jesus Christ.

10. After I have found forgiveness with Christ I should endeavor to follow His example, and keep God's Commandments as well as I can.

Galatians 6:7. Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. Verses: 26-30.

Expulsion of Adam and Eve, Genesis 3:22-24. The Deluge, Genesis 6-8. Sodom and Gomorrah, Genesis 19. The Destruction of Jerusalem, Luke 19:41-44.

## LESSON 13.

## The Christian Faith.

1. Of what does the Second Part of the Catechism treat?

2. What is Faith?

3. What is a Creed?

4. What does a Confession of the Christian Faith state?

5. What is the Apostles' Creed?

6. Is it enough to learn and know the Creed?

7. How many parts has the Creed?

8. Of what does the First Article treat?

9. Of what does the Second Article treat?

10. Of what does the Third Article treat?

1. *The Second Part of the Catechism* treats of the **Christian Faith**, as expressed in the **Apostles' Creed**.

2. **Faith** is the firm reliance on **God** and **His Word**.

3. A **Creed** (from the Latin *Credo*, I believe) is a **Confession** of **Faith** or a statement of what we believe.

4. A Confession of the Christian Faith briefly states the most important truths of the Bible necessary for our salvation.

5. **The Apostles' Creed** is the **oldest** and **simplest Confession of the Christian Faith**, as believed and confessed by all Christians from the days of the Apostles. (Universal and Particular Creeds or Confessions. Page 39.)

6. In order to be saved I must not only learn and know the Creed, but I must accept and believe it with all my heart.

7. The Creed has three parts: the **Three Articles**.

8. The **First Article** treats of God the Father and of **Creation**.

9. The **Second Article** treats of God the Son and of **Redemption**.

10. The **Third Article** treats of God the Holy Ghost and of **Sanctification**.

Hebrews 11:1. Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Verses: 31,43.

The confession of Peter, John 6:66-69. The Confession of Thomas, John 20:24-31. The Confession of Timothy, 1. Tim. 6:12-14.

## LESSON 14.

## The Holy Trinity.

1. In whom do we believe according to the three Articles?
  1. We believe in **God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.**
2. Is there more than one God.
  2. There is but One God who has revealed Himself in Three Persons.
3. Why do we call God the Triune God?
  3. We call God the **Triune God** or the **Holy Trinity** because He is **One God in Three Persons.**
4. In what do Father, Son, and Holy Ghost differ?
  4. God Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, though One in nature (essence), differ as to their works.
5. What are the works of God Father, Son, and Holy Ghost?
  5. Creation is the work of the Father, Redemption the work of the Son, and Sanctification the work of the Holy Ghost.
6. What is God according to the Bible?
  6. The Bible teaches: God is **Spirit and Life;—Light and Love.**
7. How is God as a Spirit?
  7. God as **Spirit** is: invisible, immeasurable, and all-present (omnipresent).
8. How is God as Life?
  8. God as **Life** is: eternal, unchangeable, and almighty (omnipotent).
9. How is God as Light?
  9. God as **Light** is: all-knowing (omniscient) and wise;—holy and just.
10. How is God as Love?
  10. God as **Love** is: good and kind;—merciful and gracious;—forbearing and long-suffering;—faithful and true.

1. John 4:16. God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. Verses: 32,37,71.

The Holy Trinity revealed at Christ's Baptism, Matthew 3:16,17; in the Aaronic Benediction, Numbers 6:24-26; in the Apostolic Benediction, 2. Corinthians 13:13; in the Command to baptize, Matthew 28:18-20.

## LESSON 15.

**Creation, Preservation and Government of the World.**

1. What work did God the Father do?
  1. **God the Father** created heaven and earth and all things visible and invisible, bringing them forth from nothing by His almighty Word.
2. What does God still do concerning the world?
  2. **God still preserves and rules the world** by keeping it in existence, and by directing all things according to His will.
3. Who are God's servants in the government of the world?
  3. The holy angels are God's servants in the government of the world.
4. Who are the good angels?
  4. The **good angels** are **holy and happy spirits** who praise God in heaven, and serve Him as messengers on earth. ("Angels" means "messengers.")
5. Who try to hinder God's will?
  5. The evil or fallen angels and their chief, the Devil or Satan, try to hinder God's will and to lead men to sin.
6. Who are the evil angels?
  6. The **evil angels** are **unholy and unhappy spirits** of great power and cunning.
7. Who has created you?
  7. God the Father has created me and given to me my body and soul.
8. What does God still do for you?
  8. God still preserves me, and daily provides for me;—He protects me from all danger; and preserves me and guards me against all evil.
9. Why does God do all this for you?
  9. God does all this out of pure paternal and divine goodness and mercy, without any merit or worthiness in me.
10. What do you owe God in return?
  10. I believe that for all this I am in duty bound to thank, praise, serve and obey Him.

Psalm 103:13. Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Verses: 33-40.

The Creation, Genesis 1. Life of Joseph, Genesis 30-45. God provides daily Manna, Exodus 16:11-15; feeds Elijah by the Ravens, 1. Kings 17:1-6. Feeding the Five Thousand, Matthew 14:15-21. Daniel protected in the Lions' Den, Daniel 6; Paul in Shipwreck, Acts 27:41-44. Angels at Birth, Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus.

## LESSON 16.

**Man.**

1. What was the original state of man?      1. The first human beings, Adam and Eve, lived in the **State of Innocence** (Holiness), for they were created in the **Image of God**.
2. In what did the Image of God consist?      2. The Image of God consisted in holiness, happiness and immortality.
3. What did man lose by the fall?      3. By the fall man has lost his holiness, happiness and immortality.
4. By whom was the sin of the first human beings inherited?      4. The sin of the first human beings has been inherited by their children and children's children. (Original Sin.)
5. What is Original Sin?      5. Original Sin is the inborn inclination to all that is evil and the incapability for all that is good.
6. In what state are all men since the fall?      6. Since the fall all men are in the **State of Sin**, Misery and Death.
7. What has God done for the sinner?      7. God planned from eternity to save the sinner, He therefore promised and sent a Savior.
8. How do I come into the State of Grace?      8. Through faith in Jesus Christ, my Savior, I come into the State of Grace.
9. What is done with man in the State of Grace?      9. In the **State of Grace** man is saved from sin, and the Image of God is restored.
10. How shall we, pardoned sinners, live in the State of Glory?      10. In the **State of Glory** we, pardoned sinners, shall live in everlasting righteousness, innocence and happiness in the Paradise of Heaven.

Genesis 1:27. God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him. Verses: 22,28,29,30.

The Fall into Sin, Genesis 3. The Parable of the Lost Sheep and of the Piece of Silver, Luke 15:1-10. The Prodigal Son: at Home, in Misery, Pardoned, Welcomed Home again, Luke 15:11-32.

LESSON 17.

Jesus Christ.

1. Of what does the Second Article treat?

1. The Second Article treats of **God the Son** and of **Redemption**.

2. What are the names of your Savior?

2. The names of my Savior are: **Jesus** (Helper or Savior), **Christ** (the Messiah or the Anointed.)

3. Who is your Savior?

3. My Savior is God's only Son, **true God**, begotten of the Father from eternity.

4. Why did Christ come into the world?

4. Jesus Christ, God's Son, came into the world to save sinners.

5. What did Jesus become by His birth?

5 By His birth Jesus became **true man**, like unto us in all things,—except in sin.

6. How many natures has Jesus Christ?

6. Jesus Christ has two natures: a divine and a human nature. He is God and man in one person, the **God-man**.

7. What is Christ as the God-man?

7. As the God-man Christ is the **Mediator** between God and man, and the **Redeemer** of the world.

8. Why had Christ to be true God?

8. Jesus Christ had to be true God in order to save us, for no man can save himself or others.

9. Why had Christ to be true man?

9. Jesus Christ had to be true man in order to fulfill the law and to suffer death for us.

10. How many offices has Christ?

10. Jesus Christ has a **threefold office**: He is my **Prophet**, **High Priest** and **King**.

Acts 16:31. Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. Verses: 41.42.43.49.

The Eternal Word, John 1:1-18. The Birth of Jesus, Luke 2:1-20. Christ's Transfiguration, Matthew 17:1-9.

## LESSON 18.

**The Prophetical Office of Christ.**

1. What two states does the life of Christ include?

1. The Life of Christ includes **two states**: His **Humiliation** and His **Exaltation**.

2. Why did Christ humble Himself?

2. In order to save us Christ came into the world, humbled Himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.

3. What are the five grades of Humiliation?

3. The five grades of Humiliation are: 1. Christ's Birth; 2. His Suffering; 3. His Crucifixion; 4. His Death; and 5. His Burial.

4. In what state does Christ live now?

4. Christ now lives in the State of Exaltation in which His human nature fully shares the glory of His divine nature.

5. What are the five grades of Exaltation?

5. The five grades of Exaltation are: 1. Christ's Descent to Hell; 2. His Resurrection; 3. His Ascension; 4. His Sitting on the Right Hand of God; and 5. His Return to Judgment.

6. What did Christ do as Prophet?

6. As **Prophet** Christ taught the way of salvation, **prophesied**, and wrought **great miracles**.

7. How did Christ teach?

7. Christ taught by His holy Word (Sermons and Parables) and by His sinless life.

8. What must we as Christ's disciples do?

8. As disciples of Christ we must accept His holy Word and humbly follow His holy example.

9. What did Christ prophesy?

9. Christ prophesied or predicted many things: His suffering, death and resurrection, Jerusalem's destruction, and the end of the world.

10. How did Jesus prove His divine mission?

10. Jesus proved His divine mission by great miracles, signs and wonders.

1. Timothy 1:15. This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. Verses: 44.45.46.47.52.

The Sermon on the Mount, Matthew 5-7. Parables: the Sower, the Tares, the Mustard Seed, the Hidden Treasure, the Pearl, the Net, Matthew 13. Raising the Dead: Jairus' Daughter, Mark 5:22-43. The Widow's Son, Luke 7:11-17; Lazarus, John 11:1-57.

## LESSON 19.

## The Priestly Office of Christ.

1. What were the duties of the high priest?

1. The duties of the high priest consisted in **sacrificing, interceding and blessing.**

2. What sacrifice did our High Priest bring?

2. **Jesus Christ, our High Priest, has given Himself as a sacrifice for us on the cross.**

3. What does the Bible call Christ because He sacrificed Himself?

3. Because **Christ sacrificed Himself** the Bible calls Him: **"The Lamb of God** which taketh away the sin of the world." John 1:19.

4. What has Christ done for me, a lost and condemned creature?

4. Christ has redeemed me, a lost and condemned creature, secured and delivered me.

5. Why was I a lost and condemned creature?

5. I was a lost and condemned creature because through sin I had lost God and heaven, and deserved eternal punishment.

6. From what has Christ redeemed me?

6. **Christ has redeemed me from all sins** (punishment and rule of sin), **from death** (eternal death and the fear of bodily death), **and from the power of the devil** (as tempter and accuser).

7. Why could Christ not redeem me with silver or gold?

7. Christ has redeemed me not with silver or gold, for all earthly treasures cannot save a single soul.

8. With what has Christ redeemed me?

8. Christ has redeemed me with His holy and precious blood, and with His innocent sufferings and death.

9. For whom has redemption been accomplished?

9. Redemption has been accomplished for all men, but unbelievers do not share in it.

10. What does Christ, our Mediator, still do for us?

10. Christ, our Mediator, still **intercedes** for us with the Father, and **blesses** us by the Means of Grace.

John 3:16. God so loved the world, that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life. Verses: 47.49.50.51.

Christ's Suffering and Death, Matthew 26-27; Mark 14-15; Luke 22-23; John 18-19.

## LESSON 20.

## The Royal Office of Christ.

1. To what end has Christ redeemed me?

1. Christ has redeemed me, in order that **I might be His**, live under Him in his Kingdom, and serve Him in everlasting righteousness, innocence and blessedness.

2. In how many kingdoms does Christ rule?

2. Christ rules as **King in three kingdoms**: in the kingdoms of Power, Grace and Glory.

3. What is the Kingdom of Power?

3. The **Kingdom of Power** includes the whole world and all creatures.

4. What is the Kingdom of Grace?

4. The **Kingdom of Grace** includes the whole Christian Church, that is, all believers on earth.

5. What is the Kingdom of Glory?

5. The **Kingdom of Glory** includes the holy angels and the redeemed children of God in heaven.

6. When do I become Christ's own completely?

6. I become Christ's own completely when I give myself to Him, live for Him and serve Him.

7. How do I live in Christ's kingdom?

7. In Christ's kingdom I live a secure, happy and blessed life, for He rules my life and protects me from all evil.

8. How do I serve Christ, my King?

8. **I serve Christ**, my King, when I remain faithful and obedient to Him even unto death.

9. What is Jesus also as King?

9. **Jesus**, being the King, is also the **Judge of the World**.

10. What will Christ do at the end of the world?

10. At the end of the world Christ shall come again to judge the quick (the living) and the dead.

Hebrews 13:8. Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever. Verses: 48.53.54.55.

The Resurrection of Christ, Matthew 28; Mark 16; Luke 24; John 20. The Ascension of Christ, Luke 24:50-53; Acts 1:1-11. Christ's Return to Judgment, Matthew 25:31-46.

## LESSON 21.

## The Holy Ghost.

1. Of what does the Third Article treat?

2. Why do you need the Holy Ghost?

3. How does the Holy Ghost lead you to Christ?

4. How does the Holy Ghost call you?

5. How does the Holy Ghost enlighten you?

6. Of how many parts does conversion consist?

7. How does the Holy Ghost sanctify me?

8. What does God do in Justification?

9. What is Sanctification?

10. By what means does the Holy Ghost preserve me in the true faith?

1. The Third Article treats of the **Holy Ghost and of Sanctification.**

2. I need the Holy Ghost to lead me to Christ, for I cannot by my own reason or strength believe in Jesus Christ or come to Him.

3. The Holy Ghost leads me to Christ by the **way of salvation**; when He calls, enlightens, sanctifies and preserves me in the true faith (Order of Salvation.)

4. The Holy Ghost **calls** me by inviting me through the Gospel to come to Christ.

5. The Holy Ghost **enlightens** me by His gifts, leading me by the **Law to repentance** and by the **Gospel to faith.** (Conversion.)

6. **Conversion** consists of two parts: **repentance and faith**, or the turning away from sin and the turning to God.

7. The Holy Ghost **sanctifies** me by forgiving my sins (Justification) and by giving me strength to lead a holy life (Sanctification).

8. In **Justification** God forgives my sins and imputes (counts as belonging) to me the righteousness of Christ.

9. **Sanctification** is the new life of ever growing holiness in daily fellowship with Christ.

10. The Holy Ghost **preserves** me in the true faith by the **Means of Grace** (God's Word and the Holy Sacraments), **entrusted to the Christian Church.**

1. Corinthians 12:3. No man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost Verses: 56-60

The Outpouring of the Holy Ghost, Acts 2:1-41. Calling: The Great Supper, Luke 14:16-24. Repentance: The Pharisee and Publican, Luke 18:9-14; Peter, Luke 22:61-62. Faith: The Centurion, Matthew 8:5-13; The Woman of Canaan, Matthew 15:22-28. Conversion of Paul, Acts 9. The Thief on the Cross, Luke 23:39-43.

## LESSON 22.

**The Christian Church.**

1. What is the Christian Church?

1. The **Christian Church** is the **Communion of Saints**, the congregation (gathering) of believers on earth and in heaven.

2. Why is the church a holy church?

2. The Church is **holy** because the Holy Ghost sanctifies its members by the Means of Grace.

3. Why is the church called the Christian Church?

3. The Church is called **Christian** because it consists of Christians or people who believe in Christ.

4. How do the visible and invisible church differ?

4. The **visible church** includes all who profess to be Christians, the **invisible church** consists of real Christians only.

5. Is there more than one church?

5. The invisible church is but **one** universal (catholic) church, but the visible church is divided into many different churches, denominations and sects.

6. Why do we believe the Evangelical Lutheran Church to be the true church?

6. **The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the true church:** for it teaches the Word of God in its truth and purity and administers the Sacraments according to Christ's institution.

7. What are the two fundamental doctrines of the Evangelical Lutheran Church?

7 The two fundamental doctrines of the **Evangelical Lutheran Church** are:

8. What are the principal churches besides the Ev. Luth. Church?

1. The **Holy Scriptures** are the **only rule and standard** of our Christian faith and life.

2. We are justified and **saved** without our own merit by grace **alone through faith** in Jesus Christ.

8. The principal churches besides the Evangelical Lutheran Church are:

1. The Roman Catholic and the Greek Catholic Church.

2. The Protestant Churches: the Reformed, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist churches and many other sects.

Romans 3:28. Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law. Verses: 9.10.45.66.69.

The Church at Jerusalem, Acts 2:41-47. Christ purgeth the Temple, Luke 19:45-48. The Parable of the Drawnet, Matthew 13:47-50.

## LESSON 23.

## The Last Things.

1. What gift of grace do I receive in the Christian Church?  
1. In the Christian Church I receive **forgiveness of sins by the Means of Grace**, that is, by **God's Word and the Sacraments**. (Confession. Lesson 35.)
2. How long is the opportunity for forgiveness offered?  
2. I can find forgiveness of sins, daily and abundantly, as long as the **day of grace** lasts.
3. How long does the day of grace last?  
3. For me the day of grace lasts until my death, for humanity to the last day.
4. What is death?  
4. **Death** is the separation of the soul from the body.
5. Where does the soul go at death?  
5. The souls of God's children go at death to Jesus into the blessed Paradise; the souls of the godless pass to their place of torment.
6. Where do we Christians lay the mortal body?  
6. We Christians lay the mortal body to rest in the grave which Christ has hallowed (Cremation is a heathen custom.)
7. What will Christ do at the last day?  
7. Christ at the last day will raise up me and all the dead.
8. What is the resurrection?  
8. The **Resurrection** is the reunion of body and soul.
9. What follows the resurrection?  
9. The resurrection at the last day is followed by the Judgment, the Destruction of this World, and the Coming of a New Heaven and a New Earth.
10. Where do the wicked and where do the righteous go at the last judgment?  
10. At the day of judgment the wicked (unbelievers) go into eternal death or damnation, while the righteous (believers) enter into eternal life or salvation.

Revelation 2:10. Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Verses: 61.62.53.54.55.

The Rich Man and Lazarus, Luke 16:19-31. The Last Judgment, Matthew 25:31-46.

## LESSON 24.

**The Lord's Prayer.**

1. Of what does the Third Part of the Catechism treat?

1. *The Third Part of the Catechism* treats of the **Lord's Prayer**.

2. What is prayer?

2. **Prayer is the conversation of the believing heart with God.**

3. How many kinds of prayer are there?

3. There are three kinds of prayer: the prayer of **petition**, of **praise** and of **thanksgiving**.

4. In whose name is true prayer offered?

4. True prayer is offered in the name of Jesus.

5. What prayer does God always hear?

5. God hears every prayer offered in the name of Jesus; but he grants our requests in His own time and in His own way.

6. Where should we pray?

6. We should pray **everywhere**, especially when alone in our room, with our household at family worship, and with the congregation in the house of God.

7. When should we pray?

7. We should pray **at all times**, especially in the morning, at noon and at night.

8. For what may we pray?

8. We may pray **for all things**, for spiritual and temporal gifts: there is nothing too great or too small.

9. Which is the best prayer?

9. The best prayer is the Lord's Prayer which Jesus Himself taught His disciples.

10. What does the Lord's Prayer contain?

10. The Lord's Prayer contains the **Introduction**, **Seven Petitions**, and the **Conclusion**.

John 16:23. Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it to you. Verses: 64.65.66.70.

Jesus teaches His Disciples to pray, Luke 11:1-4. Matthew 6:5-15. The Widow and the Judge, Luke 18:1-8.

## LESSON 25.

## Our Heavenly Father.

1. How does the Lord's Prayer begin?  
1. The Lord's Prayer begins with the Introduction: **Our Father who art in heaven.**
2. Why do we call God our Father?  
2. We call God our **Father** because we are His children through Faith in Jesus Christ.
3. How may we call upon God as His children?  
3. As God's children we may call upon Him with all **cheerfulness and confidence.**
4. Why do we pray our Father and not my Father?  
4. We pray **our** Father and not my Father because as God's children we ought to pray one for another.
5. For whom should we pray?  
5. We should pray for all men, for friends and enemies. (Intercession.)

1. John 3:1. Behold, what manner of love the Father has bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God. Verses: 37,70.

Jesus prays alone on a mountain, Matthew 14:23; He prays for all believers, John 17. Abraham intercedes for Sodom, Genesis 18:17-33. The Church prays for Peter in Prison, Acts 12:1-17.

## God's Holy Name.

1. How does the First Petition read?  
1. The First Petition reads: **Hallowed be Thy Name.**
2. What does it mean to hallow God's name?  
2. To hallow God's name means to honor and worship God rightly.
3. Is not God's name holy in itself?  
3. The name of God is indeed holy in itself, but we pray in this petition that it may be hallowed also by us.
4. By what is God's name hallowed?  
4. God's name is hallowed by **pure doctrine** and a **holy life.**
5. By what is God's name profaned?  
5. God's name is profaned by **false doctrine** and a **wicked life.**

Isaiah 6:3. Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts: the whole earth is full of his glory. Verses: 4,84.

Jacob's Prayer, Genesis 32:9-12. The Holy Name of Jesus, Acts 4:1-21.

## LESSON 26.

**God's Glorious Kingdom.**

1. How does the Second Petition read?

2. What is the kingdom of God?

3. How does the kingdom of God come to us?

4. Should the kingdom of God come to us only?

5. What should we do for Missions?

1. The Second Petition reads: **Thy Kingdom come.**

2. The kingdom of God is His **kingdom of grace** in the church here on earth and His **kingdom of glory** in heaven.

3. The kingdom of God comes unto us, when we **believe His holy Word** and **lead a godly life.**

4. The kingdom of God is not to come to us only but to the Jews and heathen also.

5. We all should help in the great **Work of Missions** by our gifts and prayers.

Matthew 6:33. Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you. Verses: 69.71.73.74.

The Harvest and the Laborers, Matthew 9:36-39. Christ sendeth out His Disciples, Matthew 10.

**God's Good and Gracious Will.**

1. How does the Third Petition read?

2. What is the good and gracious will of God?

3. When is God's will done by us?

4. Who tries to hinder our salvation?

5. When shall we surely be saved?

1. The Third Petition reads: **Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.**

2. It is the good and gracious will of God that all men be saved.

3. God's will is done by us when we **believe, do and suffer** what He has ordained.

4. The devil, the world and our flesh try to hinder our salvation.

5. We surely shall be saved when God strengthens us, and keeps us steadfast in His Word and in the faith even unto our end.

1. Timothy 2:4. God will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. Verses: 36.44.

Jesus in Gethsemane, Matthew 26:36-44.

## LESSON 27.

## Our Daily Bread.

1. How does the Fourth Petition read?

2. What do we understand by daily bread?

3. Why do we pray for *our* bread?

4. How should we receive our daily bread?

5. What do the words this day and daily teach us?

1. The Fourth Petition reads: **Give us this day our daily bread.**

2. By daily bread we understand all things that pertain to the wants and the support of this present life.

3. We pray for **our** bread because everyone should earn his own bread.

4. We should receive our daily bread with thanksgiving and never forget to say **grace at meals.**

5. The words "this day" and "daily" teach us that we are to pray every day, but not to take anxious thought for the coming day.

James 1:17. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. Verses: 40.18.

The Daily Manna, Exodus 16:11-15. Feeding the Five Thousand, John 6:1-14.

**Forgive, and Ye shall be forgiven.**

1. How does the Fifth Petition read?

2. What does the Fifth Petition contain?

3. What do we confess?

4. For what do we pray?

5. What do we promise?

1. The Fifth Petition reads: **And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us.**

2. The Fifth Petition contains: a **confession**, a **prayer** and a **promise.**

3. We **confess** our debts or trespasses, that is our sins against God and man.

4. We **pray** God to forgive our sins through grace.

5. We **promise** that we will heartily forgive and readily do good to those who may injure or offend us.

Luke 6:37. Judge not, and ye shall not be judged: condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: forgive, and ye shall be forgiven. Verses: 7.20.50.

The Unmerciful Servant, Matthew 18:23-35; the Answer to Peter's Question, Matthew 18:21-22.

## LESSON 28.

**Temptations.**

1. How does the Sixth Petition read?

2. What are temptations?

3. Does God tempt anyone to sin?

4. Whence do temptations come?

5. How must we resist temptation?

1. The Sixth Petition reads: **And lead us not into temptation.**

2. Temptations are **inducements to sin.**

3. God indeed tempts no one to sin, but He permits such temptations so as to test our faith, our love and our trust in Him.

4. The **devil** tempts us by the infusion of wicked thoughts, the **world** by bad company and evil examples, and our **own flesh** by sinful lusts and desires.

5. We must resist temptation by **watching** and **praying.**

Matthew 26:41. Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation: the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak. Verses: 21.23.36.16.

The Temptation in Eden, Genesis 3:1-13. The Temptation of Jesus, Matthew 4:1-11. The Traitor Judas, Luke 22:2-6.

**The Deliverance from Evil.**

1. How does the Seventh Petition read?

2. What do we understand by evil?

3. What purpose do the sufferings of this life serve?

4. How does God deliver us from evil in this life?

5. When does God deliver us from all evil?

1. The Seventh Petition reads: **But deliver us from evil.**

2. By evil we understand all kinds of affliction and suffering of body or soul, property or character.

3. The sufferings of this life are a punishment for the ungodly, but prove a blessing to the children of God.

4. In this life God delivers us from evil by taking the cross from us or by giving us strength to bear it patiently.

5. God finally delivers us from all evil by granting us a **happy end.**

Romans 8:28. We know that all things work together for good to them that love God. Verses: 52.54.62.

The Rich Man and Lazarus, Luke 16:19-31.

## LESSON 29.

## The Confident Amen.

1. How does the Conclusion of the Lord's Prayer read?

2. What does the Conclusion contain?

3. Why must God hear us?

4. Why can God hear us?

5. Why will God hear us?

6. May we use other prayers besides the Lord's Prayer?

7. What is the principal thing in all praying?

8. How do we express our devotion in outward posture?

9. With what word do I conclude all my prayers?

10. What does Amen mean?

1. The Conclusion reads: **For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever, Amen.**

2. The Conclusion contains a grateful **Doxology** in which we praise God who **must, can** and **will** hear us.

3. God **must** hear us; for His is the kingdom and we are His subjects.

4. God **can** hear us; for His is the power and with Him no thing is impossible.

5. God **will** hear us; for it serves the glory and honor of His name and His is the glory for ever and ever.

6. We may also use other prayers: from the Bible, Prayer-book or Hymn-book, or from our heart with words of our own.

7. The principal thing in all praying is true faith and a devout state of the heart.

8. We express our devotion, after the example of Jesus, in our outward posture by kneeling, standing, folding of hands etc.

9. I conclude the Lord's Prayer and all my prayers with a **confident Amen.**

10. Amen, Amen; that is: **Yea, yea, it shall be so.**

Matthew 21.22. All things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive. Verses: 64-70.

The Friend at Midnight, Luke 11:5-13. Posture in Prayer, Matthew 26:39; Mark 11:25; Luke 22:41; Acts 20:36; 1. Timothy 2:8.

## LESSON 30.

**The Nature and Blessing of Baptism.**

1. Of what does the Fourth Part of the Catechism treat?

2. How many Sacraments are there?

3. What does the fourth part of the Catechism teach us?

4. Why is Baptism a Sacrament?

5. What are the words of the institution?

6. What is the earthly element in Baptism?

7. What are the heavenly gifts of grace?

8. What covenant has God made with you in Baptism?

9. What have you become through Baptism?

10. On whom is the Blessing of Baptism conferred?

1. *The Fourth Part of the Catechism* treats of the Sacrament of **Holy Baptism**.

2. There are only **two Sacraments**: Holy Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

3. The fourth part of the Catechism teaches us: the **nature**, the **blessing**, the **power** (efficacy), and the **significance** (meaning) of Baptism.

4. Baptism is a **Sacrament** because it is a **holy ordinance**, instituted by **Christ Himself**, in which, under a visible **earthly element**, invisible **heavenly gifts of grace** are given to us.

5. The words of the institution are: "Go ye and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

6. The **earthly element** in Baptism is the water.

7. The **heavenly gifts of grace** in Baptism are: forgiveness of sins, life and salvation.

8. In Baptism the Triune God has made with me an eternal covenant, the **Baptismal Covenant**.

9. Through Baptism I have become: a **Child of God**,—a **Christian**,—a **Member of the Church**.

10. The **Blessing of Baptism** is conferred on all who **believe**.

Galatians 3:26-27. For ye are all the children of God by faith in Jesus Christ. For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ. Verses: 71.75.76.77.

The Baptism of Jesus, Matthew 3:13-17; of Paul, Acts 9:11-18; Acts 22:12-16.

## LESSON 31.

**The Power and Significance of Baptism.**

1. What three things are essential in Baptism?
  1. Three things are essential in Baptism: the **Water**, the **Word of God**, and our **Faith**.
2. What is the Word of God used in Baptism?
  2. The Word of God used in Baptism is the solemn declaration: I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.
3. What is the water when connected with the Word of God?
  3. The water when connected with the Word of God is a Baptism, that is a gracious water of life, and a washing of regeneration in the Holy Ghost.
4. Why is Baptism a gracious water?
  4. Baptism is a **gracious water** for it confers on me God's grace and pardon.
5. Why is Baptism a water of life?
  5. Baptism is a **water of life** for it gives me a new, spiritual life.
6. Why is Baptism called a washing of regeneration?
  6. Baptism is called a **washing of regeneration** because baptism is the new birth, the beginning of the new, spiritual life.
7. What does such baptizing with water signify?
  7. The baptizing with water signifies that daily the Old Adam in us shall die, and the New Man in us shall rise.
8. What is meant by the Old Adam?
  8. The **Old Adam** (man) is the sinful nature, inherited from Adam, wherein we still sin as long as we live.
9. What is meant by the New Man?
  9. The **New Man** is the new, spiritual life which has begun with regeneration in Baptism.
10. Which lifelong duty does Baptism impose upon us?
  10. Baptism imposes upon us the **lifelong duty**, daily to die to sin and daily to become more like Christ.

Isaiah 54:10. For the mountains shall depart, and the hills be removed; but my kindness shall not depart from thee, neither shall the covenant of my peace be removed, says the Lord that has mercy on thee. Verses: 74.78.84.85.81.

Naaman cleansed in the Jordan, 2. Kings 5. John baptizes, Matthew 3; his baptism not sufficient, Acts 19:1-7. Baptism of the Jailor at Philippi, Acts 16:25-34; of the Ethiopian, Acts 8:26-40.

## LESSON 32.

## Infant Baptism and Confirmation.

1. What has Christ commanded regarding Baptism?  
1. Christ has commanded to **"make disciples"** of all nations (including the children) by baptizing and teaching them. Matthew 28:19.
  2. Why is it our duty to baptize children?  
2. **Christ promises the kingdom of God to the children**, Mark 10:14-16, and Baptism is the entrance to God's kingdom. John 3:5.
  3. By whom is Baptism to be performed?  
3. Baptism is to be performed by the Pastor, but when a child is in danger of death any Christian may baptize it (**Lay Baptism**).
  4. Why should every Lay Baptism be reported to the Pastor?  
4. Every Lay Baptism should be reported to the Pastor, so that he may confirm and record it.
  5. What do the Sponsors do at Baptism?  
5. At Baptism the **Sponsors** confess the Faith and make the Baptismal Vow in the name of the child.
  6. What are the duties of the Sponsors after Baptism?  
6. The **duties of the Sponsors** are: to pray for the child and to provide for its instruction in Church, Sunday School and Catechetical Class.
  7. What is Confirmation?  
7. **Confirmation is that ordinance of the Church wherein I confirm with my own lips my Baptismal Confession and Vow**, whereupon I am confirmed as a member of the Church entitled to all her rights and privileges.
  8. What belongs to Confirmation?  
8. To Confirmation belong: the examination, the confession of faith, the vow of fidelity, and the blessing by the laying on of hands.
  9. What rights does Confirmation give?  
9. Confirmation gives the right to partake of the Lord's Supper, to act as Sponsor, and to administer Baptism in case of emergency.
1. Timothy 6:12. Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou art called, and hast professed a good profession before many witnesses. Verses: 72,73,74,79-85.
- Jesus blesses the Children, Mark 10:13-16. Laying on of hands by Peter and John, Acts 8:14-17; by Paul, Acts 19:1-7.

## LESSON 33.

**The Nature and Blessing of the Lord's Supper.**

1. Of what does the Fifth Part of the Catechism treat?

2. Why is the Lord's Supper called Holy Communion?

3. What does the fifth part of the Catechism teach us?

4. Why is the Lord's Supper a Sacrament?

5. What are the words of the institution?

6. What are the earthly elements in Communion?

7. What heavenly gifts do we receive under the bread and wine?

8. What is the Scriptural Doctrine of the Lutheran Church regarding the Lord's Supper?

9. What is the false doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church?

10. What do the Reformed Churches deny?

1. *The Fifth Part of the Catechism* treats of the **Lord's Supper** or the Sacrament of the Altar, also called the Table of the Lord, and Holy Communion.

2. It is called Holy Communion because by it we come into communion with Christ and through Him with all believers (Communicants).

3. The fifth part of the Catechism teaches us: the **nature**, the **blessing**, the **power** (efficacy), and the **worthy reception** of the Lord's Supper.

4. The Lord's Supper is a **Sacrament** because it is a **holy ordinance instituted by Christ Himself**, in which under **visible earthly elements**, **invisible heavenly gifts of grace** are given to us.

5. The words of the institution are: Our Lord Jesus Christ, the same night etc.

6. The **earthly elements** in Holy Communion are bread and wine.

7. Under (along with) the bread and wine we receive the true body and blood of Christ as **heavenly gifts of grace**.

8. **The Scriptural Doctrine of the Lutheran Church** is: The real bread and wine, and the true body and blood of Christ are both truly present in Holy Communion, and received by every communicant.

9. The **Roman Catholic Church** teaches falsely, that bread and wine are **changed into** Christ's body and blood (Transubstantiation).

10. The **Reformed Churches** deny the **real presence** of Christ's body and blood in the Lord's Supper.

John 6:54. Who so eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day. Verses: 86-91, 95.

The Institution of the Lord's Supper, Matthew 26:17-30.

## LESSON 34.

**The Worthy Reception of the Lord's Supper.**

1. On what does the power of the Lord's Supper rest?

2. What does Luther say of Christ's words?

3. How is the Lord's Supper administered?

4. By whom is the Blessing of the Lord's Supper received?

5. Does the unbeliever also receive the body and blood of Christ?

6. What should I do before receiving the Lord's Supper?

7. What belongs to the worthy reception of the Lord's Supper?

8. Who is unworthy and unfit?

9. Should the fear of receiving the Sacrament unworthily keep me from coming to the Lord's table?

10. How often shall I come to the Lord's Supper?

1. **The power (efficacy) of the Lord's Supper rests entirely on the words of Christ.**

2. Luther says of Christ's words: These words are besides the bodily eating and drinking the chief things in the Sacrament.

3. The pastor consecrates (blesses) the bread and wine with the words of the institution and gives them to the communicants.

4. The Blessing of the Lord's Supper is received by the believers only, for together with Christ's body and blood they receive forgiveness of sins, life and salvation.

5. The unbeliever also receives the body and blood of Christ, but not for the remission of sins, but for damnation.

6. Before receiving the Lord's Supper I should prepare myself carefully, and especially search my heart.

7. Three things belong to the **worthy reception** of the Lord's Supper: a **believing heart**, **true repentance** and the **resolution to reform** (New Obedience).

8. He is unworthy who comes to the Lord's Supper with an unbelieving impenitent and unforgiving heart, or from superstition or mere habit.

9. The fear of receiving the Sacrament unworthily shall not keep me from coming to the Lord's Table; for he is often the most worthy who deems himself most unworthy.

10. I shall **come frequently to the Lord's Supper**, the greater my love to Christ and my longing for forgiveness the oftener I will come.

Revelation 19:9. Blessed are they which are called to the marriage supper of the Lamb. Verses: 86-95.

The Wedding Garment, Matthew 22:1-14.

## LESSON 35.

**Confession and Absolution.**

1. By what is the Lord's Supper preceded?      1. The Lord's Supper is preceded by the Confession.
2. Of how many parts does Confession consist?      2. Confession consists of two parts: **Confession** (acknowledgement of sin) and **Absolution**.
3. What is Absolution?      3. Absolution is the comforting declaration by the pastor that our sins are forgiven.
4. How many forms of Confession are there?      4. There are two forms of confession: Common or **Public Confession** in the Preparatory Service, and **Private Confession**.
5. What may we do in Private Confession?      5. In Private Confession we may confess our sins to the pastor privately, and receive Absolution or forgiveness.
6. By what office is Absolution granted?      6. Absolution is granted through the **Office of the Keys**, entrusted to the called minister of the church.
7. What is the Office of the Keys?      7. The Office of the Keys is the power of the church to forgive the sins of penitent sinners, but to retain the sins of the impenitent, as long as they do not repent.
8. How many keys of heaven are there?      8. There are two keys of heaven: the "key to bind" and the "key to loose".
9. What is understood by "the key to bind"?      9. The "key to bind" is the power to deny absolution to manifest and impenitent sinners, and to exclude them from the Sacrament and the congregation.
10. What is understood by the "key to loose"?      10. The "key to loose" is the power to grant absolution to the penitent sinner, and to admit him again to the congregation and the Sacrament.

• Acts 3:19. Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out. Verses: 96-100.

David and Nathan, 2. Samuel 12. Zacchaeus, Luke 19:1-10.

## LESSON 36.

**The Congregation.**

1. What is a congregation?

2. Who is a member of the congregation?

3. What are the duties of a member toward his congregation?

4. Who are the officers of a congregation?

5. What are the duties of the church-council?

6. How does the congregation provide for the children?

7. How does the congregation provide for the Young People?

8. How does the congregation provide for the adults?

9. How does the congregation help to preserve and to build the Church?

10. What does the congregation owe her pastor?

1. A **Congregation** is a union of **Christians** of the same faith for common worship of God and joint activity in His kingdom.

2. Everyone who has been received into a congregation by Baptism, Confirmation, or admission to the Lord's Supper is a member of that congregation.

3. A member of a congregation should regularly attend divine service, lead a godly life, support the congregation, pray and work for it.

4. The officers of a congregation are: the pastor and the church-council. (Deacons, Elders, Trustees.)

5. The church-council controls the property and finances of the congregation, cares for proper order during divine service, and sees to it that all things in the congregation are done decently and in order.

6. The congregation provides for the instruction of the children: in Church, Sunday School and Catechetical Class.

7. The congregation provides for the Young People: in Church, Young Men's, Young Ladies' and Young Peoples' Societies.

8. The congregation provides for the adult members: through Preaching, "Seelsorge", in caring for the sick and needy, in Ladies', Men's, and other Societies.

9. The congregation helps to preserve and to build the Church by the works of **Inner, Home and Foreign Missions.**

10. The congregation should love and honor her pastor as God's servant, help him, support him and pray for him.

Hebrews 10:23. Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering; for he is faithful that promised. Verses: 68.69.

The Church at Jerusalem, Acts 2:41-47. Paul's Charge to the Elders of Ephesus, Acts 20:17-35.

# THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH YEAR.

## I. THE FESTIVAL PERIOD.

### a) The Christmas Cycle.

1. The season of *Advent* includes four Sundays. (*Advent* means *Coming*.)

2. *Christmas*, the festival of the birth of Christ, 25th of December.

3. *New Year's day*, 1st of January, the Name's Day of Christ.

4. The festival of *Epiphany* or the manifestation of Christ, 6th of January, followed by 2-6 Sundays after Epiphany.

### b) The Easter Cycle.

1. The *three Sundays before Lent*: Septuagesima (70), Sexagesima (60), and Quinquagesima (50th day before Easter) or *Esto mihi* (Be to me).

2. The season of *Lent* begins on Ash Wednesday and includes six Sundays in Lent: 1. *Invocavit* (He has called). 2. *Reminiscere* (Remember). 3. *Oculi* (Eyes). 4. *Laetare* (Rejoice). 5. *Judica* (Judge). 6. *Palmarum* (Palm Sunday).

3. The *Passion-week*, includes Maundy Thursday, in memory of the institution of the Lord's Supper; and *Good Friday*, in memory of Christ's death on the cross.

4. *Easter*, the festival of Christ's resurrection, is always on the first Sunday after the First Full Moon in Spring (21. of March).

5. The *Season of Joy*, between Easter and Ascension day, lasts forty days and includes 5 Sundays: 1. *Quasimodogeniti* (As new-born). 2. *Misericordias Domini* (The mercy of the Lord). 3. *Jubilate* (Rejoice). 4. *Cantate* (Sing). 5. *Rogate* (Pray)

6. *Ascension Day*, Thursday, after Rogate, occurs forty days after Easter and ten days before Pentecost.

### c) The Pentecost Cycle.

1. The *Period of Waiting*, between Ascension and Pentecost, lasts ten days and includes the Sunday called *Exaudi* (Hear).

2. *Pentecost* or Whitsunday is the festival of the outpouring of the Holy Ghost. Pentecost means "the 50th" day after Easter.

3. *Trinity Sunday* is the festival of the Holy Trinity.

## II. THE PERIOD WITHOUT FESTIVALS.

The Sundays of this period (23-27) are called Sundays after Trinity.

1. The *Harvest Festival*.

2. The *Festival of the Reformation*, October 31st.

3. The *Memorial Day* of the church is observed on the last Sunday of the church year.

## Dr. Martin Luther.

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Martin Luther, the son of a poor miner, was born in Eisleben, Nov. 10, 1483. At the wish of his father he studied Law at the University of Erfurt, but 1505 he entered the Augustinian Monastery of that place and devoted himself to the study of the Bible. Soon afterwards he became Professor and Doctor of Theology in the University of Wittenberg. Here he posted 95 Theses (Sentences) against the selling of remission of sins (indulgences) at the door of the Castle Church, Oct. 31, 1517. This was the beginning of the Reformation.

Luther openly denounced the errors of the Catholic church and taught and preached the simple truth of the Gospel. For this he was excommunicated by the Pope (1520). At the Diet in the city of Worms Luther defended the Evangelical doctrine before the Emperor Charles V. (1521). Being outlawed by the Emperor he was kept in concealment by the Elector of Saxony at the Wartburg. Here he began 1521 the translation of the Bible. The New Testament appeared 1522, the whole Bible 1534. 1529 Luther edited the Large and Small Catechisms. In the same year he held a religious conference with the Swiss reformer Zwingli, but they could not agree in the doctrine of the Lord's Supper.

Luther's followers, the Evangelicals or Protestants, presented at the Diet of Augsburg (June 25, 1530) to the Emperor Charles V. the Augsburg Confession, a short declaration of the principal Evangelical doctrines, written by Luther's friend and co-worker, Philipp Melancthon (b. 1497, † 1560).

Luther was married 1525 to Katharina von Bora. He died at Eisleben, his native town, February 18, 1546.

Luther, the great reformer, was an earnest Christian, a mighty preacher, a successful teacher, a voluminous writer, a gifted poet, a faithful husband and loving father.

### **The Lutheran Church in America.**

The Lutheran Church exists as a separate Church since the **diet of Augsburg (1530)** where the followers of Luther presented the chief confession of the Lutheran Church to the Emperor Charles V. She is, however, not a new church but the old Christian Church of the Apostles, for Luther abolished only the Roman errors from the Church.

The confessional documents in which the Lutheran Church confesses the pure doctrine of God's Word are:

**A. The three General Creeds:** 1. The Apostles' Creed, 2. the Nicene Creed, 3. the Athanasian Creed.

**B. The distinctive Lutheran Confessions:** 1. The Augsburg Confession (Augustana), 2. its Apology or defense, 3. the Smalcald Articles, 4. Luther's Small Catechism, 5. Luther's Large Catechism, and 6. the Formula of Concord.

At the time of the Reformation the Lutheran Church extended into Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland and the Baltic Provinces of Russia. Today we find her on all five continents. She is the largest of all Protestant churches and has more than 70 million members.

In 1637 the first Lutherans came from Sweden to Delaware and built the first Lutheran Church at Fort Christiana, Wilmington, Del., 1638. The first German Lutherans came 1680. **Henry Melchior Muehlenberg**, the Patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America arrived from Halle (Aug. Herm. Francke) 1742. Aug. 14, 1748, he founded with seven ministers the first Lutheran Synod in Philadelphia, Pa., the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. In 1787 the New York Ministerium was organized with 14 pastors.

A synod is an association of pastors and congregations for the confession of their fellowship in doctrine and faith, and for co-operation in the various activities of the church. Every Lutheran congregation should belong to a synod.

The larger Lutheran Synods of America are: The United Lutheran Church in America, (combining the former General Council, the General Synod, and the United Synod of the South), the Augustana Synod, the Iowa Synod, the Ohio Synod and the Missouri Synod.

The Lutheran Church in America supports missionaries in India, China, Madagascar, Africa, Japan, South America, Australia, and Alaska. Among her charitable institutions are found: 81 Orphans' Homes, 68 Homes for the Aged, 9 Deaconess Motherhouses, 94 Hospitals etc. She has more than 11,000 ministers, more than 16,500 congregations with 4 millions of baptized members, of whom more than 2½ millions are confirmed.

## BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

### I. THE OLD TESTAMENT.

#### A) HISTORICAL BOOKS.

1. *Five Books of Moses or the Law:*  

|           |              |                 |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| Gën'e-sīs | Le-vīt'i-cūs | Deū-ter-ōn'o-mŷ |
| Ēx'o-dūs  | Nūm'bers     |                 |
2. *Twelve Books of History:*  

|          |                       |             |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Jōsh'u-a | I. & II. Sām'u-el     | Ēz' rā      |
| Judges   | I. & II. Kings        | Nē-hē-mī'ah |
| Ruth     | I. & II. Chrōn'i-cles | Ēs'ther     |

#### B) DOCTRINAL BOOKS.

3. *Five Books of Poetry:*  

|               |                  |                   |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Jōb           | Prōv'erbs        | Song of Sōl'o-mon |
| Psalms (sāms) | Ēc-clē-sī-ās'tēs |                   |

#### C) PROPHETICAL BOOKS.

4. *Five Books of the Major Prophets:*  

|             |                 |            |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| I-sā'iah    | Lām-en-tā'tions | Ē-zē'kī-el |
| Jēr-e-mī'ah | of Jēr-e-mī'ah  | Dān'iel    |
5. *Twelve Books of the Minor Prophets:*  

|            |            |              |
|------------|------------|--------------|
| Hōsē'ā     | Jō'nah     | Zēph-a-nī'ah |
| Jō'el      | Mī'cah     | Hāg'ga-ī     |
| Ā'mos      | Nā'hum     | Zēch-a-rī'ah |
| O-ba-dī'ah | Hā-bāk'kūk | Māl'a-chī    |

### II. THE NEW TESTAMENT.

#### A) HISTORICAL BOOKS.

1. *Four Gospels:*  

|          |          |  |
|----------|----------|--|
| Māt'thew | Lūke and |  |
| Mārk     | Jōhn     |  |
2. *One Book of History:* The Acts of the Apostles.

#### B) DOCTRINAL BOOKS.

3. *Thirteen Epistles of Paul:*  

|                         |                   |                    |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Rō'mans                 | Phī-līp'pī-ans    | I. & II. Tīm'o-thŷ |
| I. & II. Cō-rīn'thī-ans | Cō-lōs'sī-ans     | Tī'tus             |
| Ga-lā'tians             | I. & II. Thēs-sa- | Phī-lē'mon         |
| Ē-phē'sians             | lō'nī-ans         |                    |
4. *Eight General Epistles:*  

|          |                     |      |
|----------|---------------------|------|
| Hē'brews | I. & II. Pē'ter     | Jūde |
| Jāmes    | I., II. & III. Jōhn |      |

#### C) PROPHETICAL BOOK.

5. *One:* The Revelation of St. John.

### The Bible.

1. Psalm 119:105. Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.

2. 2. Peter 1:21. The prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

3. 2. Timothy 3:16,17. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

4. James 1:22. Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves.

### The First Commandment.

5. Matthew 22:37-39. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

6. 1. John 5:3. This is the Love of God, that we keep his commandments: and his commandments are not grievous.

### The Second Commandment.

7. Romans 12:14. Bless them which persecute you: bless, and curse not.

8. Leviticus 19:12. Ye shall not swear by My name falsely, neither shalt thou profane the name of thy God: I am the Lord.

### The Third Commandment.

9. 2. Corinthians 5:18. God hath reconciled us to Himself by Jesus Christ and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation.

10. Colossians 3:16. Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom, teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord.

### The Fourth Commandment.

11. Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves: for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account, that they may do it with joy, and not with grief, for that is unprofitable for you. Hebrews 13:17.

12. Acts 5:9. We ought to obey God rather than man.

**The Fifth Commandment.**

13. Matthew 7:12. All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. (Golden Rule.)

14. Matthew 5:7. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.

**The Sixth Commandment.**

15. Psalm 51:10,11. Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me. Cast me not away from thy presence and take not thy Holy Spirit from me.

16. 1. Corinthians 15:33. Be not deceived; evil communications corrupt good manners.

**The Seventh Commandment.**

17. Ephesians 4:28. Let him that stole steal no more: but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth.

18. Galatians 6:10. As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith.

**The Eighth Commandment.**

19. Matthew 12:36. But I say unto you, That every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.

20. 1. Peter 4:8. Above all things have fervent charity among yourselves: for charity shall cover the multitude of sins.

**The Ninth and Tenth Commandments.**

21. James 1:14. But every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. Then when lust has conceived, it bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death.

22. Genesis 8:21. The imagination of man's hearts is evil from his youth.

23. Proverbs 1:10. My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

24. Galatians 5:16. Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfill the lust of the flesh.

25. Leviticus 19:2. Ye shall be holy, for I, the Lord your God am holy.

### The Conclusion of the Commandments.

26. 1. John 3:4. Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for sin is the transgression of the law.

27. James 4:17. Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin.

28. Romans 5:12. As by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.

29. Romans 6:23. The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.

30. 2. Tim. 3:15. From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

### The First Article.

31. Hebrews 11:6. But without faith it is impossible to please Him; for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him.

32. John 4:24. God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

33. Acts 17:28. For in him we live, and move, and have our being.

34. Colossians 1:16. For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible.

35. Hebrews 1:14. Are they (the angels) not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?

36. 1. Peter 5:8. Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour: whom resist steadfast in the faith.

37. Jeremiah 31:3. Yea, I have loved thee with an everlasting love: therefore with loving kindness have I drawn thee.

38. Genesis 32:10. I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth, which thou hast shewed unto thy servant.

39. Psalm 116:12. What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits?

40. Psalm 103:1. Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.

### The Second Article.

41. Mathew 1:21. Thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins.

42. Acts 4:12. Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.

43. John 6:68.69. Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the word of eternal life. And we believe and are sure that thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God.

44. John 14:6. I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.

45. John 8:31. If you continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed.

46. Luke 24:19. Jesus of Nazareth, which was the prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all the people.

47. Hebrews 4:14. Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession.

48. Revelation 17:14. For he is the Lord of lords, and King of kings and they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful.

49. 1. Timothy 2:5.6. There is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus. Who gave himself as a ransom for all.

50. 1. John 2:1.2. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the father, Jesus Christ the righteous: And he is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only but also for the sins of the whole world.

51. 1. John 1:7. The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin.

52. 1. Peter 2:21. Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that ye should follow his steps.

53. Romans 14:8. Whether we live, we live unto the Lord: and whether we die, we die unto the Lord: whether we live therefore or die we are the Lord's.

54. John 14:3. I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.

55. 2. Corinthians 5:10. We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he has done, whether it be good or bad.

### The Third Article.

56. John 15:26. But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me.

57. Matthew 22:14. For many are called, but few are chosen.

58. Psalm 95:7.8. To-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts.

59. Ephesians 2:8.9. By grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, lest any man should boast.

60. Romans 5:1. Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

61. Hebrews 9:27. It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment.

62. Revelation 14:13. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea says the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors: and their works do follow them.

63. John 5:28.29. The hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice. And shall come forth, they that have done good unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation.

### The Lord's Prayer.

64. Psalm 19:14. Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer.

65. 1. Thessalonians 5:17. Pray without ceasing.

66. Luke 19:46. My house is a house of prayer.

67. Matthew 18:20. For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.

68. Joshua 24:15. But as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.

69. Matthew 9:37.38. The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.

70. Luke 11:9. Ask, and it shall be given unto you, seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.

### Holy Baptism.

71. Matthew 28:18-20. All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations (make disciples of all nations), baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen.

72. Mark 10:14.15. Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God.

73. Mark 10:15. Very, I say unto you, whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child he shall not enter therein.

74. John 3:5. Very, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.

75. Isaiah 43:1. Fear not, for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine.

76. Acts 2:38. Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.

77. Ezekiel 16:60. Nevertheless I will remember my covenant with thee in the days of thy youth, and I will establish unto thee an everlasting covenant.

78. Galatians 2:20. I live: yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me.

### Confirmation.

79. Proverbs: 26. My son, give me thine heart, and let thine eyes observe my ways.

80. Proverbs 8:17. I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me.

81. Rev. 3:11. Behold I come quickly, hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.

82. Hebrews 13:9. Be not carried about with divers and strange doctrines. For it is a good thing that the heart be established with grace.

83. Matthew 24:13. But he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved.

84. John 17:17. Sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth.

85. Philippians 2:12,13. Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling; for it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure.

### The Lord's Supper.

86. Matthew 5:6. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

87. Psalm 42:2. My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God: when shall I come and appear before God?

88. Luke 14:17. Come; for all things are now ready.

89. Matthew 11:28. Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

90. I. Corinthians 10:16. The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?

91. I. Corinthians 11:26. For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till he come.

92. I. Corinthians 11:28. But let man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup.

93. I. Corinthians 11:29. For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body.

94. II. Corinthians 13:5. Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith; prove your own selves.

95. Revelation 3:20. Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and I will sup with him, and he with me.

### Confession.

96. I. John 1:8,9. If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us.

If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

97. Psalm 32:5. I said, I will confess my transgression unto the Lord; and thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin.

98. Isaiah 1:18. Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool.

99. Luke 18:13. God be merciful to me a sinner.

100. Psalm 139:23,24. Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me and know my thoughts: And see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.

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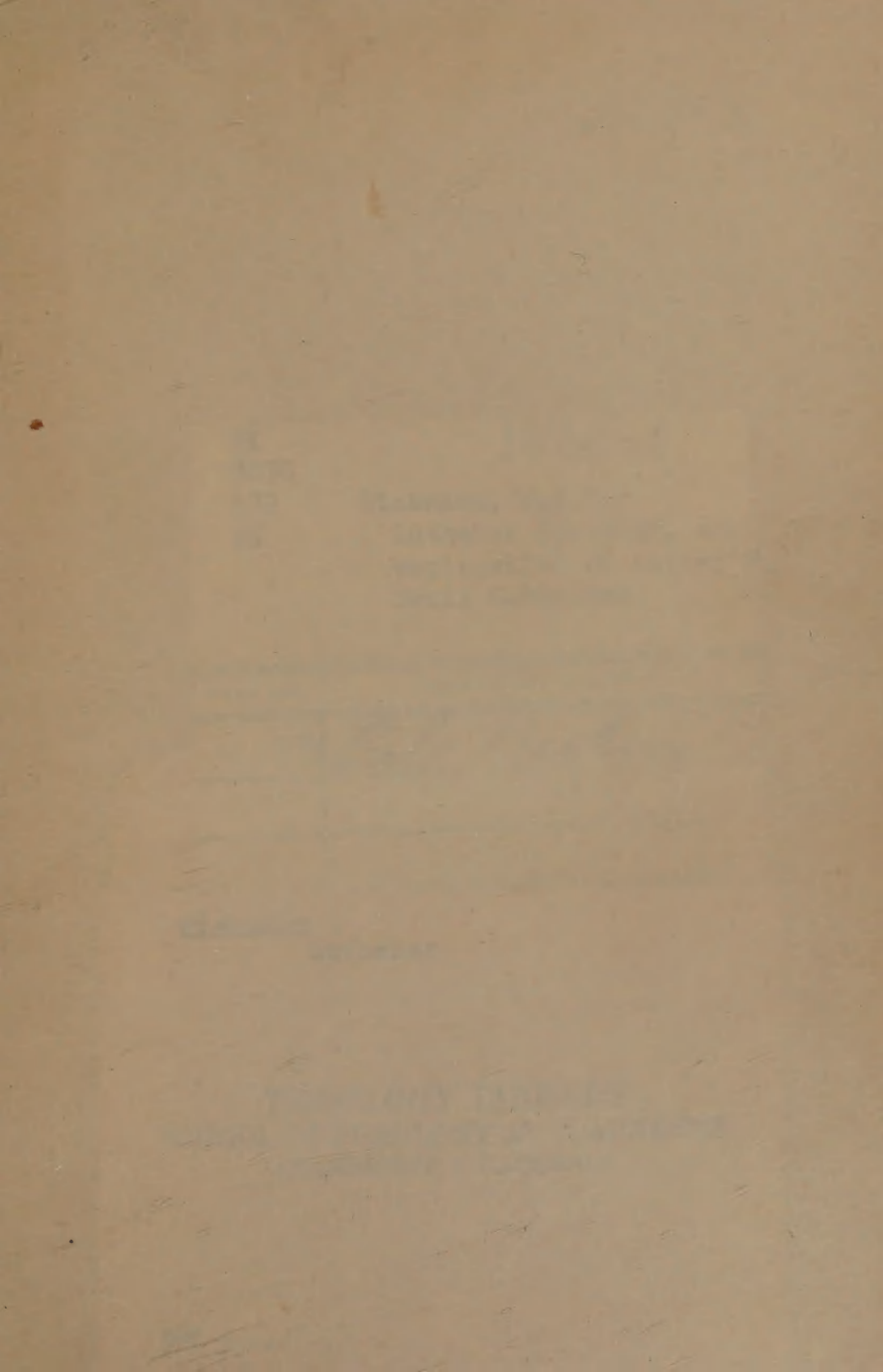
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